THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1831. NO. 7.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cognac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office. June 24—tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street: Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist.
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
February 25, 1831.—tf.

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale on accommodating terms, by DOBBIN & IRWIN, Corner of Ferry and Second Streets,
50 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
50 crates Queensware;
40 barrels Rosin;
3 tons Logwood;
10 barrels Tanners' Oil;
100 bags Turks Island Salt;
10 boxes best Kentucky Tobacco;
5 barrels Salmon, No. 1.

Pittsburgh, Sept 9—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach
PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

JAMES HANSON,
SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No. 51 Liberty street*, where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner: all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail*, on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately*, Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making.
Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 11.—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets. CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mouldings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.

WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,		$3 00	to	$3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to	2 75
CAP	do	do	3 00	to	3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to	2 75
do	do	do	2 00	to	2 25
PRINTING	do,	Imperial,	4 00	to	5 50
do		Superroyal,	3 50	to	5 25
do		Medium,	2 50	to	3 25
do		Demy,	2 00	to	2 25
WRAPPING,		Imperial,	1 87	to	2 25
do		Medium,	1 62	to	1 75
do		Crown,	75	to	1 00
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	1 87	to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,			4 50	to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS,			lb. 20	to	22 cts.

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:
250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO.
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.
Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor*,
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*.
July 26, 1831.—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL SHOE STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to his old stand, Nos. 1 and 73, N. W. Corner of the Diamond and Market street. Also may be found at Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth street, where he is now opening a large and complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety and the latest fashions;

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' pump soled and d'ble soled lasting Slippers
Ditto do do. do. with straps
Ditto morocco, kid, seal, and curried goat Slippers
Ditto black buckskin Shoes and Slippers
Ditto elegant fox'd lasting Gaiter Boots, (prime)
Ditto Jefferson morocco and lasting Shoes
Misses and children's morocco, leather and lasting Boots and Shoes
Misses and children's Bolivar or foxed Boots
Ditto and ditto black, red, bronze, and tea colored morocco Ankle Ties
Ditto and ditto black and colored lasting Boots
Infants' bronze and colored kid Boots
Gentlemen's fancy morocco and lasting Pumps
Ditto do seal and calfskin do
Ditto do buckskin and cordovan do
Ditto fine morocco, calf, and copper nail'd Boots

Also, A large assortment of Men's, Boy's and Youth's Coarse Boots, Brogans, and Shoes, of every description, the whole comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in the western country.

☞Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine the above.

July 15—3mo G. ALBREE.

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞*Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

NEW GOODS,

83 Market, between Fifth Street and the Diamond.

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have *just* received a large and complete assortment of DRY GOODS. Among them are 20,000 yds. brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; 5000 yds. do. *wet in transportation, and for sale at reduced prices.* 4 cases Broad Cloths and Satinetts; 1500 yds. brown Osnaburg; Green Floor Cloth; Baize; Diapers; Table Cloths; Napkins; Table Covers; Jaconet, Mull, Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins; Crown Linings; Willows; with a great variety of Fancy Articles for milliners; Brown Grass Cloth for Bonnets; Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c.—Extracted Cambric Ginghams of the *latest style*, with an elegant assortment of SILK GOODS.

All of which are offered WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *at a small advance for cash or approved credit.* August 5—3m.

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to elected—in pursuance of which, I, WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh which lies north of the centre of Liberty street, to meet at the office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, at the Court-House in said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh which is included within the centres of Liberty and Market streets, and the Monongahela river, to meet at the Commissioners' Office at the Court-House in said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh included within the following boundaries, viz:—beginning at the foot of Market street, on the Monongahela river, thence up the centre of Market street to Fifth street, thence along the centre of Fifth street to Grant street, thence down the centre of Grant street to Fourth street, thence along the centre of Fourth street and the line of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Road to the city line, thence along the city line to the Monongahela river, and down the Monongahela river to the place of beginning, to meet at the office of the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions and Orphans' Court at the Court-House in said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh which lies east of the centres of Liberty street, Fifth street, and the boundaries of the South Ward, to meet at the office of the Sheriff of said county, at the Court-House in said city.

The electors of that part of Pitt township included within the following bounds: beginning on the Monongahela river, at a point where the eastern line of the city of Pittsburgh strikes the same, thence northwardly by the said city line to the boundary of the borough of the Northern Liberties, thence along the same to the south-eastern corner thereof, being the south-eastern corner of Boyle Irwin's land, thence to the south-western corner of Springfield farm, belonging to O'Hara's heirs, thence by the boundary of said farm, *including* the same, by the Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's mill, to Henry Fulton's farm house, thence in a straight line to William Knox's farm house, on the Four Mile Run, including the two last mentioned places, thence down said Four Mile Run to the Monongahela river, and thence down the Monongahela to the place of beginning, to meet at the house of John Anderson, commonly called the "Fountain Inn."

The electors of the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and the electors of that part of Pitt township lying between the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, the election idstrict last above described, the Two Mile Run, and the Allegheny river, *including* Springfield farm and Wainright's Island, to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Taylor, in the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

The electors of Pitt township, except so much thereof as goes to constitute the two foregoing election districts, to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in Pitt township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the bounds of the borough of Birmingham, to meet at the house now occupied by Dominic O'Conner, in said borough.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, viz: beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's run, thence down said river to the north-east corner of the borough of Birmingham, thence southwardly along the line of said borough to the south-east corner thereof, thence westwardly along the line of said borough to the south-west corner thereof, thence northwardly along the line of said borough to the Monongahela river, thence down the same to the mouth of Chartier's creek on the Ohio river, thence up said creek so far as to include John Bell's farm, thence by a line to include Robert Hays' and James Bryson's farms, to Willet's, on Street's run, thence down said run to the place of beginning, to meet at the house of John Obey, in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township lying south and west of the election district last above described, to meet at the house of Thomas M'Cully, in said township.

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the White House formerly owned by Thomas Neal, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh Turnpike Road, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson, on the Frankstown road, in said township.

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house of James H. Neel, in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township are to meet at the house of John King, in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house, formerly Matthew M'Coy's, in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of Audley M'Farland, in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Findlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, now occupied by Mr. Mitchell, on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross township, excepting those resident in the borough of Allegheny, and within the bounds of the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house now occupied by Henry Cryder, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Allegheny, and those resident within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of Robert Campbell, in said borough.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran, in said township.

The electors of Deer township, residing east of the following line: beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jun.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house late of John Connelly, deceased.

The electors of Franklin township are to meet at the house of John Shrum, in said township.

And the electors of Indiana township are to meet at the house of Samuel Mackey, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for SENATOR, for the district composed of the county of Allegheny.

One person for SHERIFF, for the county of Allegheny.

One person for CORONER, for the county of Allegheny.

Four persons for MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for county COMMISSIONER for three years, and

One person for AUDITOR.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's previous notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens, chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall then be present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April, 1821, it is directed that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector, or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, this 3d day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-sixth.

WM. CAVEN, *Sheriff*.
September 16, 1831.

To the Free Voters of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the request of some of my friends, I have consented to place my name before you as a candidate for the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

As it is the first time I have solicited the suffrages of my friends, I deem it proper to state that I am a democratic republican: the leading principles which constitute the basis of my political creed, will be found in the constitution of our country: "that all rightful power is in the people, and can only emanate from their will."

The encouragement and protection of internal improvement and domestic industry, will, if I be elected, receive my ardent and zealous support.

With this brief exposition of my views, I remain, respectfully, your fellow citizen,

GEORGE WATSON.
Pittsburgh, August 19—te

NAT'AL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Senate—Col. JAMES JOHNSTON.
Assembly—HUGH DAVIS,
SAMUEL GORMLY,
FRANCIS C. FLANAGAN,
ROBERT HILANDS.

ANTI-MASONIC TICKET.

Senate—WILLIAM HAYS.
Assembly—DAVID GILLELAND,
FRANCIS KERNS,
JAMES HULTZ,
ANDREW BAYNE.
Sheriff—JOSEPH WELSH.
Commissioner—JAMES HILANDS.
Coroner—HUGH M'CLELLAND.
Auditor—JOHN RANKIN.

MUSIC.

A splendid assortment of Piano Fortes at
PETERS' MUSICAL REPOSITORY,
NO. 9 FIFTH STREET,
BETWEEN WOOD AND MARKET ST'TS.

THE subscriber has just received, and offers for sale, a splendid assortment of PIANO FORTES, from the manufactories of R. & W. Nunns and Loud & Brothers, consisting of Upright, Square, Round Cornered, and Unichord Piano Fortes. Also, an extensive assortment of Flutes, Clarionets, Violins, Violoncellos, Bassoons, Guitars, Horns, Trumpets, Trombones, &c. &c. together with every article in the musical line.

The above Instruments have all been *selected* by the *subscriber*, and are confidently offered as being superior in beauty, durability, tone, and equality of touch, to any before offered in this market.

N. B.—Old Pianos taken in exchange for new ones. W. C. PETERS.
October 4, 1831—tf

97 KITTS MACKERELL.—*ALSO*, on consignment, from eastern manufactories, Ashton and Delaware TICKINGS; CALICOES. For sale by MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Front and Wood streets.
October 7—6t

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh.
Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Pittsburgh, October 5, 1831.—The Principal Assessors lately elected for 1832, in the different townships, wards and districts of the county of Allegheny, are requested to meet at the Commissioners' Office in the city of Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to fix upon a regular valuation on the several items of property made taxable by the laws of this commonwealth. By the Board. D. BRENNEN,
Oct 7—3t Cl'k to Commiss'rs A. C.

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
Vol. VIII.—No. II.

CONTENTS.—*Franklin Institute:* Report of the Committee on Water Power (continued;) Relative Strength of Rope and Chain Cables; On the Rapid Movement of Boats on Canals; On Bent Axles and Dished Wheels; On E. A. Lester's Pendulum Engine. *Franklin Institute:* Monthly Meeting; Report on Whiting's Machine for Cutting Bungs; On Thompson's, for Making Sash. *American Patents:* List of American Patents for April, with Remarks by the Editor. *Specifications:* For Washing Rags in Paper Making, Ames'; For Manufactory of Spades and Shovels, Richmond & Caswell's; For a Standing Press, Carman's; For Rendering Articles Water Proof, Richard's; For Constructing Ships, Deming's; For a Machine for Cleaning Fur, Woodworth's; For Casting Tubes of Lead, &c. Titus'. *English Patents:* For an Alloy for Sheathing Ships, &c. Uzielli's; For Curing Raw or Coarse Sugars, Ure's; For Manufacturing Paper, Dickenson's; For Exhaling and Condensing Vapors, Ure's; For an Improved Method of Lighting Places with Gas, Dawson's; New Die; The Monthly American Journal of Geology and Natural Science; Meteorological Observations for July.

☞Subscriptions received by HOGAN & Co., No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 7, 1831.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	3
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	2
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33½	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	do
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	½	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards.	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
State bk. & branches		Sussex	do
$5 and upwards,	5	Paterson bank	unc
South Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	New Haven Bk. do.	2
Delaware.		Bridgeport	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Middletown bank	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Branch at Newcastle	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at George't'n	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilmington & Bran.	2	*Rhode Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence Banks	2
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Springfield	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Salem	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Worcester	2	*Vermont.*	
Other Massach. notes	2	Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

TAKE NOTICE, THAT ISAAC HARRIS, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, has this day made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, on the terms and conditions therein stated. Persons interested may see the assignment by calling on either of the subscribers. All persons indebted to said Harris are requested to make immediate payment to John Graham, batter, Diamond, one of the assignees. All accounts and notes unpaid on the 15th November next, will be handed to proper officers for collection.—Pittsburgh, September 22d, 1831.

JOHN GRAHAM,
C. CURTIS,
E. TROVILLO.

Sept. 27, 1831.—tf. Assignees.

REGISTER'S OFFICE, Sept 13, A D 1831.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all legatees, creditors, and all other persons concerned, that the undernamed executors, administrators, and guardians, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office for the county of Allegheny, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 24th of October, 1831.

Samuel Gormly, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Enochs, Esq. late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Thomas Simpson, Administrator of the estate of John W. Kelly, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

William Kerr, Executor of the estate of James Sibbet, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

Jacob F. Wall Executor of Andrew Wall, late of Elizabeth township, deceased. [A separate account.]

Garret Wall, Executor of the estate of Andrew Wall, late of Elizabeth township, deceased. [A separate account.]

Michael O'Byrne, Executor of the estate of Thomas Jones, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

James Pollock and *James Scott*, Executors of the estate of Robert Pollock, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

Elisha Charles, Executor of the estate of James Thornburgh, Esq., late of Findlay township, deceased.

Jacob Burkle, Executor of the estate of Rudolph Bossert, late of Indiana township, deceased.

Matthew Crawford, Administrator of James Crawford, late of Indiana township, deceased.

John Calhoun and *Elizabeth Philips*, Administrators of the estate of John Philips, late of Elizabeth township, deceased.

James Espy and *Thomas Wilson*, Administrators of John M'Creary, late of St. Clair township, deceased. [A supplementary account.]

James Ross, Esq., surviving Executor of the estate of John Woods, Esq. late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased. [A farther supplementary account.]

John Bissell, Acting Executor of the estate of William Semple, late of Pitt township, deceased.

Joseph Meyers and *Arthur F. Gore*, Administrators of James Hare, late of Westmoreland county, deceased.

Samuel Glass, Acting Executor of Samuel Arnold, sen., late of Fayette township, deceased.

Eve Cready, Executrix of John Cready, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

James M'Laughlin, surviving Administrator of the estate of James Miller, late of Ohio township, deceased.

Hugh Fleming, Esq., Executor of the estate of Anne Mulligan, late of Pitt township, deceased.

Hugh Fleming, Esq. administrator of the estate of Robert Wiley, late of the borough of Allegheny, deceased.

Also, the guardianship account of

William Toman, Guardian of David and Isabella Wills, minor children of James Wills, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased.

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, Register.

September 20—w4t

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Farm, on the Bank of the Ohio River.

WILL be sold, at public sale, *without reserve*, on Tuesday, the first day of November next, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, that Valuable Farm, No. 126 Braden's District, on the Beaver Road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 232 acres, of which about 100 are cleared and under good cultivation: the land not cleared is well timbered.—There are on the place several good springs of never failing water, and a good steam boat landing. The improvements are a good square log house and barn, and two good orchards.

An indisputable title will be given, and terms, which will be easy, made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER, } *Adm'rs.*
ROBERT BEER, }

August 16, 1831.—wts.

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

260 ACRES of excellent LAND, (late the estate of Anthony Rollins, dec.) situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, about one mile from Stewartsville, are offered for for sale. The improvements are, a shingle roofed log house and double barn and other out buildings, with a suitable portion of the land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are two valuable Sugar Camps. Possession may be had on the first day of April next. An indisputable title will be given. Daniel M'Caully, who lives on the place, will show the premises. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, near M'Grew's mill, in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, who is authorized to sell said property.

SAMUEL M'GREW.

July 19, 1831—3mow$3

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION; OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c.; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor. E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

May 13, 1831—wly

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

CIDULAT'D LEMON & ROSE DROPS; Iceland, Peppermint and Hoarhound Lozenges; French Jujube Paste, or Pectoral Gum, for Coughs, &c.; Fine Antique Oils; Otto of Roses; Powder Puffs in gilt paper boxes; Pomatum; Aromatic Vinegar; Cut Glass Smelling Bottles; Preston's Aromatic Smelling Salts, for headache, &c. Cologne Water; Rectified Bear's Oil and Macassar Oil, for the hair; with a general assortment of French Cosmetics and Perfumery, just received and for sale at the corner of Sixth and Wood strts.

Oct 4—w3 B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

FOR SALE,

A COMPLETE IRON FOUNDRY, *with all the machinery, tools, &c.*, for steam engine building, a large assortment of *patterns, two brass furnaces, two saw-mills*, three smithshops, two pattern maker's shops, and lots and houses for six families. The situation is in the interior of Pennsylvania, pleasantly situated on the banks of a large navigable river, and near the Pennsylvania canal. The custom now enjoyed by the establishment is very good. Several approved steam engines have been built at it, and the prospect is flattering that a very lucrative business can be done in the steam engine line. The saw-mills have more calls for lumber than can be met, and the navigation to tide is seldom interrupted, if an overplus of lumber would be on hand.

The proprietors not being sufficiently acquainted with steam engine building, induces them to offer the *whole* for sale, or will dispose of the *one half* to a person who is *thoroughly* acquainted with that business. None need however apply for a part of the establishment, unless his recommendations are acceptable to the present proprietors.

For terms apply at the office of the "Pittsburgh Gazette." Oct 4—w3

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

ACETATE OF MORPHIA. Morphia, Sulphate of Morphia, Opium, Denarcotized Opium, Supuline, *English*, Calomel, Antimonial Powder, Carbonate of Ammonia, Tartar Emetic, Blue Pill Mass, &c., just received at the corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

Oct 4—w3 B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

POETRY.

For the Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,—The subjoined lines are truly beautiful. The style is peculiarly solemn and impressive, and such as we do not often meet with in the fugitive poetry of the day. The spirit of kindness and philanthrophy which it breathes, and the fine moral which it conveys, evidences it as the effusion of a humane and benevolent heart, and is itself a sufficient recommendation. By inserting it in your paper, you will doubtless gratify your readers, as well as confer a favor on your unknown but humble and obedient servant.

October 5. J. S. O.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

THE BIBLE CLASS

IN THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

I saw them bending o'er that holy page,
Whose breath is immortality. There seem'd
No sadness on their features; to their limbs
No fetters clung; and they whose early years
Had told dark tales of wretchedness and shame
Lifted a calm, clear eye.
Amaz'd I ask'd
Is this a prison, and are these the men,
Whom justice from the world's sweet fellowship
Hath sternly sever'd?——
But a voice replied—
God's spirit has been here. Serene it came
Into the cells where guilt and punishment
Rivet her chains, and make the victim's life
A hated burden, and his hope despair!

It came!—Rebellion laid his weapons down:
The flinty breast grew soft; the rugged brow
Gave channel for the tear of penitence:
And souls which sin had blotted from their race
As a foul gangrene, to the Healer turn'd—
Bathed and were whole.

So now, with humble step,
Their penal course they measure, giving still
The day to toil, and meeting every night,
In solitude, reflection's chast'ning glance,
Which wounds to purify. There too doth glide
Fair charity, prompting to deeds divine
The unaccustomed pupil, while he cons,
'Mid the deep silence of a lonely bed,
His Bible lesson; seeks a deeper root
For Christian purpose; or anticipates
Glad Freedom's sacred grift.

Ye whom our God
Hath held from deep transgression, be not proud;
Nor in the heat of passion, haste to weigh
A brother's fault. The Eternal judge himself
(When by the sin of ingrate Adam moved,)
Came not to Eden till the cool of day.
And since that hour when first the vengeful sword
Hung o'er the forfeit gate of Paradise,
Man hath been wayward, weak, and prone to fall
Beneath temptation's wile, and so must be
Unto the doomsday burning.

Then let his bitterest discipline be mixed
In Mercy's cup,—that so the prison cell
May work his soul's salvation; and the 'law,
Like a school-master' severe, the truant bring
To Christ, his advocate and righteousness.

Hartford. L. H. S.

National Anti-Masonic Convention.

The following resolutions were adopted by the National Anti-Masonic Convention, on Wednesday.

In the National Anti-Masonic Convention, }
BALTIMORE, 28th Sept. 1831. }

Resolved, unanimously, That WM. WIRT, of Maryland, be nominated as the Anti-Masonic Candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed to communicate the preceding resolution to Mr. Wirt, and request his acceptance of the above nomination.

Mr. Rutherford of New Jersey, Mr. Sloan of Ohio, and Mr. Elder of Pennsylvania, were appointed the said committee.

At the meeting of the Convention at 8 o'clock, P. M., the following communication from Mr. Wirt was received:

GENTLEMEN:—The unanimous resolution of the "National Anti-Masonic Convention" assembled at this place, nominating me as their candidate for the office of President of the United States, at the ensuing election, is an honor very grateful to me, as a proof of confidence from so respectable a body, and quite as unexpected as it is grateful. My pursuits, habits and inclinations, have removed me so far from the political excitements and contentions of the day, and I know so well, from a close personal observation of twelve years, how little of attraction there is in the office of President of the United States, to any man who values his own peace, that it was as far removed from my wishes as my expectations, that it would occur to any portion of my fellow citizens to present my name to the consideration of my countrymen for that office. Not only have I never sought the office, but I have, long since, looked at it with far more of dread than of desire, being fully aware of its responsibilities, and of the fact, demonstrated by past experience, that no degree of purity and intelligence that can be exerted in the discharge of its duties, can protect its possessor from misrepresentation and aspersion.

Give me leave to add, gentlemen, that one of the last quarters from which I could have anticipated such an honor, is the Anti-Masonic Convention: because, adopting, (too hastily, I am happy to find,) the current rumors of the day, I had supposed that the very principle of your union was a war of indiscriminate proscription against all persons throughout the United States, who had ever borne the name of Mason; that you would put in nomination no person who had ever been a Mason himself, and who would not, moreover, pledge himself to become a party to such a war of indiscriminate extermination, and wield the appointing power of the office under your discretion; who would not, in short, become the President of your party, instead of being the President of the United States. I am happy to find that this is an error; for I should have been grieved for my country, to see the rise of any party that should affect to seize upon the reins of government, and, through the agency of an automaton President, to direct its powers to the vindictive purposes of party proscription; and I should be grieved, for myself, to learn that there had been any thing in my life and character that could mark me out as a fit instrument for the execution of such a purpose. I am relieved from both the apprehensions by learning, since your assemblage here, that you have no other object in view, than, in effect, to assert the supremacy of the laws of the land; that you seek to disturb no portion of the peaceable and virtuous citizens of our country in the enjoyment of those social rights which are secured to them by their constitution and laws; but on the contrary, that the principle which has embodied you is one of self defence, in the enjoyment of those rights; that having become convinced by the disclosure made under oath, by numerous and respectable witnesses, in the trials which have been agitating the state of New York, for several years, and by your investigations consequent on those disclosures, that the Masonic Society has become a tremendous political engine, with the power and disposition to set the laws of the land at defiance, to mark out and sacrifice its victims at pleasure, and with impunity, and to silence all individual opposition by the mysterious terrors which it diffuses throughout the community, you have come to the determination to root out this noxious institution, if you can, *by the use of all the peaceable, legal, and constitutional means in your power;* that the most effective means of this character which has presented itself to you, is by the exercise of your elective franchise; that deeming every man unfit for office, who, in accordance with the principles established on the trials in New York, considers his Masonic oaths and obligations as superior to his obligations to the constitution and laws of his country, you will support no man for any office who holds that principle or adheres to the society whose principle it is; that you consider a man's allegiance to his country his highest earthly obligation, and that no man is fit to be trusted with one of the offices of the country who will permit a doubt to rest on the fact of his allegiance. These I understand to be your principles, and I see nothing in them which does not commend them to every man whose mind and heart are sound; for there can be no question among reasonable men, that in a free government like ours, the constitution and laws are our only sovereign; that the peace, order, prosperity, and happiness of our people depend on the steady, faithful, and effectual administration of our laws; that any secret society which, by the force of mysterious oaths and obligations, and by the extent of its combination, seeks to disturb the action of those laws, to set them at defiance, to ride over and control them, to usurp the government, to hold the lives, peace and happiness of society at their mercy, and to establish a reign of terror over the initiated and uninitiated, is a political monster as fearful as the *Invisible Tribunal* of Germany, or the *Inquisition* of Spain, and ought to be extirpated, without delay, by the use of all the peaceable means which the constitution and laws of the country furnish. I am further sure that, in our country, it is but necessary to establish the fact of the existence of such a society to insure its annihilation.

But, gentlemen, although your resolution asks of me no pledges or promises, yet the name and style of the Convention from which it proceeds, *the Anti-Masonic Convention*, may be considered, both by yourselves and our fellow citizens at large, as necessarily involving by implication such promises and pledges; and it is therefore proper that I should be perfectly open and candid with you, that there may be no misapprehension between us, and that you may be able to disembarrass yourselves at once, by changing your nomination, if you find that you have acted under mistake in passing this resolution.

You must understand, then, if you are not already apprized of it, that, in very early life, I was myself initiated into the mysteries of Free Masonry. I have been told by Masons that my eyes were not opened, because I never took the Master's degree: but my curiosity never led me thus far—and, although, I soon discontinued my attendance on lodges, (not having entered one even from curiosity for more than thirty years, I believe) it proceeded from no suspicion on my part that there was any thing criminal in the institution, or any thing that placed its members, in the slightest degree, in collision with their allegiance to their country and its laws. On the contrary, having been, before my initiation, assured by a gentleman in whom I had implicit confidence, that there was nothing in the engagement which could affect either my religion or politics (which I considered as comprehending the whole range of my duties, civil and religious, and as extending not to the first degree only but to the whole Masonic order:) and being farther informed that many of the most illustrious men of Virginia, with Gen. Washington at their head, belonged to that order, and had taken the degree of Master, I did not believe that there could be any thing in the institution, at war with their duties as patriots, men, and christians; nor is it yet possible for me to believe that they could have understood the engagement as involving any such criminal obligations. I have, thenceforward, continually regarded Masonry as nothing more than a social and charitable club, designed for the promotion of good feeling among its members, and for the pecuniary relief of their indigent brethren. I have, indeed, thought very little about it for thirty years. It had dropped from my mind so completely that I do not believe that I should have been able to gain admittance into any lodge at all strict in their examinations, where I should have had to depend alone on my memory; and so little consequence did I attach to it, that whenever Masonry has been occasionally introduced as a subject of conversation, I have felt more disposed to smile than to frown. Thinking thus of it, nothing has more surprised me than to see it blown into consequence in the Northern and Eastern States as a political engine, and the whole community excited against it as an affair of serious importance. I had heard, indeed, the general rumor that Morgan had been kidnapped, and very probably murdered by Masons, for divulging their secrets: but I supposed it to be the act of a few ignorant and ferocious desperadoes, moved by their own impulse singly, without the sanction or knowledge of their lodges; and thus thinking, I have repeatedly and continually, both in conversation and letters of friendship, spoken of *Masonry* and *Anti-Masonry* as a fitter subject for farce than tragedy, and have been grieved at seeing some of my friends involved in what appeared to me such a wild and bitter and unjust persecution against so harmless an institution as Free Masonry. I have thought and repeatedly said that I considered Masonry as having no more to do with politics than any one of the numerous clubs so humorously celebrated in *the Spectator;* and that with regard to the crime in Morgan's case, it was quite as unjust to charge that on Masonry as it would be to charge the private delinquencies of some professing christians on christianity itself. Thus I have thought, and thus I have continually spoken and written in my private letters to several of my friends. It was not until the period of your assembling here, that on the occasion of a friendly visit from one of your members, and my taking the liberty to rally him on the excessive zeal which had been excited on an occasion so inadequate, that he placed before me a detail of some of the proceedings on the trials of the conspirators against Morgan: when, for the first time, I saw the Masonic oaths as established by the testimony both of adhering and seceding Masons on the trials in New York. I observed that in one of them (called the Royal Arch) the candidate swears among other things that he will aid and assist a companion Royal Arch Mason in distress, and espouse his cause so far as to extricate him from the same, if in his power, *whether he be right or wrong*, and that he will conceal the secrets of a companion Royal Arch Mason, given him in charge as such, *murder and treason not excepted;* and in other oaths, in still higher degrees, I also observe that the candidate binds himself to avenge the violated secrets of the Lodge by the infliction of death on the offender, and to revenge the wrongs of a brother to the utmost extremity; and the whole mixed up with the most horrible imprecations and blasphemous mockeries of the rites and tenets of the Christian religion.

In the details of the trials in the case of Morgan, it became manifest that these oaths are not considered by those who impose and take them as mere idle and unmeaning words; but that they are viewed as solemn obligations which are to be practically enforced, and which in the case of Morgan there is too much reason to believe were *tragically* enforced. According to the reports of the details of that trial as given at some of your former meetings, and given at greater length at your meetings in this city, (at one of which, in common with other citizens, I was present,) those oaths are understood *literally*, and *literally* enforced; and, according to the exhibition of the evidence made in those reports, the conspiracy against Morgan was not, as has been commonly supposed, the act of a few ignorant men, alone; but *was engendered in the lodges themselves, enforced under their direction, and supported at their expense;* the conspiracy embracing, within its sweep, men of all degrees, men of the learned professions, farmers and mechanics; with too much reason to believe that the secret energy of the Masonic spirit had entered and polluted even the temples of Justice; and with the most demonstrative proof that the persons who had entered into these unhallowed oaths, considered their allegiance to the lodges as of higher obligation than their allegiance to their country. *If this be Masonry*, as according to this unconfradicted evidence it seems to be, I have no hesitation in saying, that I consider it at war with the fundamental principles of the social compact, as treason against society, and a wicked conspiracy against the laws of God and man, which ought to be put down.

But, gentlemen, this was not, and could not be Masonry as understood by Washington. The thing is impossible. The suspicion would be parricide. Nor can I believe that in the quarter of the Union with which I am best acquainted, intelligent men of high and honorable character, if they have been drawn in to take these shocking and impious oaths, can consider them as paramount to their duties to their God and their country. It is true that after the practical exhibition of Masonry which we have had in New York, no man of common prudence can sleep over these discoveries, and will take care in every case of doubt to inquire.—But both justice and prudence demand discrimination; for the powers of a President ought not, in my opinion, to be prostituted to the purpose of a blind and unjust proscription, involving innocence and honor with guilt and treason, and no man is worthy of a nomination to this high office in whose judgment and patriotism confidence cannot be placed to make the proper distinction between them. In the view of all honorable men, he would deservedly become an object of disgust, if he could stoop to commit himself to any pledges, in a case like this, as the price of his nomination.

If with these views of my opinions, it is the pleasure of your convention to change the nomination, I can assure you very sincerely that I shall retire from it with far more pleasure than I should accept it. If, on the contrary, it be their choice to abide by it, I have only to add that in a government like ours, I consider no citizen at liberty to reject such a nomination by so respectable a body, upon personal considerations.

Be the final determination of your Convention what it may, I shall ever retain a grateful sense of the honor conferred on me by this nomination, and I beg the Anti-Masonic Convention to accept the assurance of my respect for them and for their cause. I do not address them as *a party*, because I understand the principle of their union to be, *to assert the supremacy of the laws;* which I trust is and ever will be the sacred and immutable principle of our common country. WM. WIRT.

Messrs. RUTHERFORD, SLOAN, and ELDER, Committee of the National Anti-Masonic Convention.

Baltimore, Sept. 28, 1831.

The communication having been read, the following resolution was adopted:

In the National Anti-Masonic Convention, }
BALTIMORE, 28th September, 1831. }

Resolved, unanimously, That the answer of the Hon. WILLIAM WIRT, to the resolution of this Convention, nominating him as a candidate for the Presidency, be entered on the minutes of this Convention, as part of its proceedings, and that this Convention recommend to their fellow citizens, throughout the United States, a cordial and vigorous support of William Wirt, at the next election, as the Anti-Masonic Candidate, for the office of President of the United States.

The Richmond Enquirer states that the report of Mr. Randolph's visit to the south of France is *untrue*. He was in England at the last accounts. Letters have been received in Richmond from London, in August, stating that he was then spending his time with a friend in the county of Surry—that he was still much indisposed, with a bad cough, and occasionally spitting blood—and that he expected to embark for the United States in the next month, (September.)

To the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

We address you, friends and fellow-citizens, by direction, and on behalf of the delegates, from various Temperance Societies in this state, who sat in convention at Harrisburgh, on the 24th and 25th days of August last.

The representatives assembled on that interesting occasion, brought with them very animating intelligence, of the strong impressions of duty which have most happily influenced the minds of their constituents, and others of our countrymen, inducing them to devote their energies to arrest the plague of intemperance, which has laid waste the moral and intellectual strength and beauty of multitudes of many generations past, and which threatens to destroy the happiness and usefulness of innumerable reponsible beings, in ages to come.

Will it be presumptuous to express the belief, that nothing inferior to the benevolence which proceeds from *the Father of Mercies*, can incline the hearts, and enlighten the understandings of those who seek to be instrumental in accomplishing a reformation of this kind, in our extensive and otherwise powerful, prosperous, and always beloved commonwealth.

If the motive to engage in this vast field of arduous and beneficent exertion, be derived from the high source to which we have ventured to allude, all who are dedicated to the service are consoled by the assurance, that their disinterested efforts will not prove wholly fruitless.

It is cause of regret, that parts of Pennsylvania were not reached in time, by notice of the intended convention, and that in other sections where information was conveyed, the societies did not receive the questions designed to elicit important facts relating to the causes and the consequences of Intemperance, and concerning the means which had been employed to diminish that evil habit.—Notwithstanding those unpropitious circumstances, twenty-two associations appointed representatives, and two transmitted written communications to Harrisburgh.

Imperfect as the returns necessarily were, and notwithstanding the failure in procuring any reports from certain portions of the state, the accounts furnished nevertheless serve at once to administer gratifying and painful feelings, to every reflecting mind.

You will learn with pleasure that among the triumphs of principle which already adorn our cause, great numbers of distillers have ceased to make ardent spirit—that many country merchants no longer vend it—that some innkeepers have expelled it from their bars—that hundreds of farmers have already abandoned it—that the ablest crews who navigate some of the finest vessels owned in our metropolis, have renounced it—that in extensive ship-yards—smitheries—iron-works—forges—and other mechanical and manufacturing establishments, it is voluntarily relinquished—that several thousand intelligent and independent freemen of Pennsylvania, have become members of an association to discourage, and if possible to put an end to the use of this seductive and debasing liquor—that other equally estimable individuals of both sexes are less conspicuously, though not less efficiently, promoting the same noble purpose—we are sure, fellow-citizens, this intelligence will be welcome, encouraging, and joyful to you. Yet, on the other hand, it will be sorrowful tidings, that the evidence is abundant to prove, that incalculable and unutterable private misery, and public evil—that nearly all the crime, and pauperism, which disfigure our character as a people, with their attendant pecuniary demands upon you, are fairly attributable to the overwhelming vice of drunkenness!

The facility and cheapness with which beverages can be obtained, that are productive of such moral and political degradation, afflicting so severely the commonwealth at large, are subjects demanding your immediate and unwearied attention, in order to the application of a remedy.

Permit us, therefore, to invoke your patriotism and philanthropy, and urge the speedy organization of societies, and the remodelling of those which are already formed, upon the plan suggested in the extracts from the proceedings of the convention, which accompany this address. The influence of example and combined effort in the collection and exhibition of facts, will, we are convinced, prove to be the most certain means to a successful issue.

It gives us much satisfaction to feel authorised to proclaim the deliberate opinion of the body that conferred upon us the trust which we are now endeavoring to execute, that it relies solely for success upon the means which indulgent Heaven may bless in awakening in the public mind the tenderest compassion for the frailty, and just views of the dignity and accountability of mankind in this respect. With reason, truth, and persuasion, for advocates, a hope is entertained that ere long the public judgment will be convinced that the abolition of the crime of Intemperance, is one of the most important civil designs to elevate the character of the state, and to promote the best interests of its people, which has ever been proposed.

It is moreover due to the convention, and to you, that we emphatically announce another doctrine, which received its unanimous sanction, by the most decided and unqualified disavowal of every thing like *religious sectarianism* in its purposes, and in ardently advising the friends of the cause, to avoid all measures which can deserve in the remotest degree such an imputation.

We have thus, fellow-citizens, very briefly, and we trust candidly, performed our service. Upon you it will depend whether any benefits may flow from this humble effort. Ever mindful, however, that human enterprise must prove abortive, without the favor of the *Almighty*, to his especial guidance, and goodness, in this work of reformation, we affectionately commend you.

ROBERTS VAUX, Philadelphia city.
DAVID LAWSON, Armstrong co.
JOHN H. GORDON, Bucks co.
WILLIAM TODD, Lancaster co.
JAMES STEEL, Huntingdon co.
R. N. HAVENS, Allegheny co.
RICHARD P. LEECH, Dauphin co.
BENJ. NAGLEE, Philadelphia co.

September, 1831.

Extracts from the Proceedings of the Convention referred to in the foregoing Address.

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the friends of Temperance throughout the commonwealth, the following organization of county and local associations:

1st. That all City, Township, Church, and other local associations, become auxiliary to the County Societies within whose bounds they may be, and duly announce this determination to the county societies, that they may meet annually in the month of March, at which time their annual elections be held, and that detailed statements of their situation, their prospects, and such other information relative to the temperance cause as they may be able to collect, be then laid before the associations, and that the Secretaries be directed to transmit the same within the ensuing week to the President or Corresponding Secretary of the County Society.

2d. That all County Societies throughout the State become auxiliary to the State Society, and duly announce the same to the State Society, who are requested to acknowledge the same; that they hold their annual meetings in the third week in April, and that their annual report be forwarded by their Secretary to the State Society at Philadelphia, in the ensuing week, in order to be embodied in its annual report.

3d. That it be recommended to all the friends of temperance in such counties as have no County Society, to meet immediately and form them on the plan here mentined.

4th. That the State Society be requested to prepare and give extensive circulation to plans of Constitutions for county and local temperance associations, and that they endeavor to procure the immediate publication in all the papers of this state of their 1st of Officers and Managers.

Resolved, That the State Society be required to insert the following form of a pledge in the plans of Constitutions, to be recommended to Auxiliary Societies, &c.

"The subscribers, deeply impressed with a sense of the numerous physical and moral evils arising from intemperance, do hereby mutually pledge themselves to abstain from the use of ardent spirits, except as a medicine prescribed by a competent physician; recognising water as the legitimate and most salutary drink for all men; and viewing drunkenness, whether resulting from the use of ardent spirits, fermented or vinous liquors, as equally reprehensible, and subjecting any signer of this pledge to expulsion from this Association."

From the Boston Commentator.

The *Lion of the West* was played on Friday evening, and drew a crowded house, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The principal character in this production, *Nimrod Wildfire*, is to use his own language a *screamer*. Some idea of his peculiarities may be formed from the following slight sketch which he gives of an affair between himself and a raftsman.

'I was ridin' along the Mississippi in my wagon, when I come across a feller floatin' down stream, settin' in the starn of his boat fast asleep! Well, I hadn't had a fight for ten days—*felt very wolfy* about the head and shoulders—*felt as though I should have to kiver myself up in a salt barrel to keep*'. So, says I, "hullos, stranger! if you dont take keer, your boat will run away with you."—So he looked up at me slantindicler, and I looked down on him slantindickler—he took out a chor o' tobaccer, and says he, "I dont valee you tantamount to *that!*" and then the varmint flapped his wings and crowed like a cock. I ris up, shook my mane, crooked my neck, and neighed like a horse.—He run his boat plump, head-foremost ashore. I stopped my wagon and sot my triggers. "Mister," says he, "I can whip my weight in wildcats, ride straight through a crap-apple orchard on a flash of lightning, Clear meat-axe disposition—the best man, if I a'nt I wish I may be tetotaciously exfuncted;"

The two belligerents join issue, and the Colonel goes on to say—

"He was a pretty severe colt, but no part of a priming to such a feller as me. *I put it to him mighty droll*—in ten minutes he yelled Enough! and swore I was a rip-staver! Says I, "*An't I the galler flower of the forest!* and I'm all brimstone but the head, and that's aquafortis! Says he, *Stranger, you're a beauty*, and if I only know'd your name, I'd vote for you next election. Says I, my name is Nimrod Wildfire—half horse, half alligator, and a touch of the airthquake—that's got the prettiest sister, fastest horse, and ugliest dog in the District, and can outrun, outjump, throw down, drag out, and whip any man in all Kaintuck."

Mental Fortitude Dependent on Habit.—When life is in danger either in a storm or a battle, it is certain that less fear is felt by the commander or pilot, and even by the private soldier actively engaged, or the common seaman laboriously occupied, than by those who are exposed to the peril, but not employed in the means of guarding against it. The reason is not that the one class believe the danger to be less. They are likely in many instances to perceive it more clearly. But having acquired a habit of instantly turning their thoughts to the means of counteracting the danger, their minds are thrown into a state which excludes the ascendancy of fear.

Mental fortitude entirely depends on this habit. The timid horseman is haunted by the horrors of a fall. The bold and

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK COURIER, October 4, 3 o'clock, A. M.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

Our news schooner "Courier and Enquirer" boarded the packet ship Napoleon, Capt. Smith, yesterday, at half past 11 A. M. SEVENTY MILES east of Sandy Hook. The Napoleon sailed on the 24th, and brings us London papers of the 23d, Liverpool to the 24th, and Shipping and Commercial Lists to the latest dates.

The news by this arrival is very important, as proving that the gallant POLES have not only nobly defended themselves against their oppressors, but are in high spirits on the eve of what is considered a great and final struggle for their freedom. What is still more important, there is reason to believe that by their gallantry and perseverance, they have at length compelled the Powers of Europe to interfere in their behalf. The London Sun of the evening of the 24th says:—

"The Courrier Francais mentions, in a tone of confidence, that the great Powers have at length decided on recognising the independence of Poland." [God grant it may be true.]

Accounts from Warsaw, says the Herald, have been received to the 12th inst. They state that the Russian General, Field Marshal Count Pasckewitsch, kept the grand army at a cautious distance from the Polish capital, (fully 50 miles,) and as cautiously avoided coming to an engagement. It was thought that his plan was to cut off the supplies from Warsaw. He was said to be expecting reinforcements of troops from the Russian Asiatic provinces, and fears were entertained of these troops bringing in their train the plague, which had, it is stated, some time ago, broken out amongst them. The greatest unanimity prevails in the Polish capital, and all feelings of party spirit have given way to patriotism. The Polish army, at the date of these accounts, was in sight of the Russians, and a great battle was hourly expected. Despatches had been received at Warsaw from Colonel Koss, who accompanied Gielgud to Lithuania, and who was detached towards Polangen. The Colonel continued to maintain himself in the Government of Mohilew. The number of the armed insurgents there, and in the vicinity of Witepsk, was estimated at 10,000 men. General Tolstoi had broken up at Wilna to march against them. The report that a part of General Rudiger's corps had crossed the Vistula, had not been confirmed. General Dembinski had been appointed Governor of Warsaw, and had already begun to act in that character.

No change of importance had taken place in the position of the armies since the last accounts, but every thing seems to portend an awful and final struggle. It seems to be the policy of the present Commander of the Russians, rather to starve the capital into a surrender, than to make a bold push at its capture. He deals much more in feints and military manœuvres, to make his enemy believe that he meditates an attack in one place, whilst he in fact attempts it in another, than his predecessor; and this cautious policy has hitherto proved rather beneficial to his objects. These tactics, however, have not hitherto entrapped Skrzynecki into any act of imprudence; nor does it appear that he himself is desirous of courting an encounter; but there is a war party in Warsaw which is calling out for more active measures, and constantly reproaching the Commander-in-Chief with his inactivity. We are sorry to perceive by our private correspondence from Berlin, that there is a considerable party in Poland which is passively obstructing the measures of Government as much as it can; this party consists of the German manufacturers in the different towns, whose trade has suffered greatly from the revolution, and who would make any sacrifice of independence to the return of tranquility. The garrison at Warsaw has received an accession of 5000 by the return of Dembinski's corps, who, detesting the perfidy of Gielgud and Chlapowski, had returned from Lithuania, after cutting his way through the most formidable obstacles. The presence of these troops, in the reigning dearth of provisions in the capital, will, however, add to the privations to which that devoted city has been already exposed. Dembinski has been appointed Governor of Warsaw.

The Archbishop of Ireland, Dr. MAGEE, died on the 20th of August.

Speaking of Belgium, the London Courier remarks—We have received a letter from our Brussels correspondent, dated on Friday last. The capital was then tranquil, and a very good understanding had been come to between Marshal Girard and the Prince of Orange, as to the proceedings of the two armies. Our account of the reception of the French Commander-in-Chief by the Prince of Orange, contrasts strongly with that which had reached us of the conduct of the Duke of Saxe Weimar to Lord W. Russell. The German Duke is said not only to have insulted the noble Lord, but also to have spoken most offensively against the King and Queen of England.

The Reform Bill is still undecided, but all parties agree that a most serious blow has been struck against the principle of the measures, by the success of the motion which gives the right of voting to farm tenants at will, paying an annual rent of £50.

In the House of Lords on the evening of the 22d August, the Earl of Wicklow inquired whether there was any truth in the rumors as to disbanding or disarming the yeomanry force of Ireland. Earl Grey replied that it was not in contemplation to disband that force, but regulations respecting it were under consideration. He added, that without charging it with more faults than were chargeable upon human nature, he by no means thought it the best calculated for Ireland. The Marquis of Londonderry declared that if the Irish yeomanry force were put down, the property of some of their Lordships would not be safe a single day.

The latest accounts from Lisbon announce the arrival of three French corvettes from Brest, with men to make up the complement of the squadron.

The Commandant has been promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral, and hoisted his flag accordingly.

In France all is comparatively quiet. The Liberal party seem not to have recovered from the surprise incident to their unexpected defeat by the Ministers. The particulars of the meeting between Sebastiani and Lemarque, heretofore published as a rumor, proves to be authentic. The affair was amicably adjusted.

The following is the answer of the King of the French to the Address of the Chamber of Deputies.

"Gentlemen—I experience lively satisfaction at finding, in the Address you present to me, an expression of the same sentiments I manifested to you at the opening of the Session. This accord of opinions and desires, which insures the uniform action of all the powers of the State, is a pledge to France of that happy futurity which will set at rest every disquietude, and re-establish public confidence.

"Since your assemblage, the unexpected invasion of Belgium by the Dutch forces made me form the immediate resolution to send an army to the assistance of the King of the Belgians, and afford to that nation, which is so dear to us on many grounds, the succor of which they stood in urgent need. This measure has been crowned with complete success. The King of Holland has avoided engaging in hostilities against us, and his troops are at this moment retiring to the Dutch territory.

"I hope that our army will be able also shortly to return to France, and I shall hasten to recall it as soon as, in concert and accord with the other Powers, who, with myself, are guarantees for the independence and neutrality of Belgium, I can be assured that the return of our army will not expose Belgium to fresh aggressions. It is most agreeable to me to find that you appreciate the zeal displayed by my sons on this occasion, and the eagerness they have shown to participate in the ardor of the army, when it flattered itself that the country required its services.

I thank you for the confidence you testify to me. Powerful from your support, my Government will be able to repress factions who may still disturb the interior, and will continue so to conduct our foreign affairs as to insure continuance of peace, without ever compromising the national honor or the real interests of France."

The Liverpool paper of the 24th contains all the particulars of the wreck of the Rothsay Castle steamboat. There were 100 to 120 persons on board, of whom but 21 were saved. The jury which was convened on the bodies drifted ashore expressed a firm conviction that the calamity might have been averted had the vessel been seaworthy.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Emperor of Russia has at length induced a capitalist to accept the management of a Polemurdering loan. His Imperial Majesty could not find any one to contract for his loan, consequently it has been brought out upon commission;—that is the new Stock is to be sold, providing any one will buy it, and the proceeds to be handed to the Emperor of Russia. We are rejoiced to hear that no English house would undertake to raise money for the destruction of the Poles. A Dutch firm has got the commission. The amount of the intended loan is 3,400,000, and it is offered at 78, being an interest of five per cent. By the way this affair shows the weakness and poverty of the Russian Empire. The government cannot reduce a revolted province without a subscription loan. A pretty power this to enter into a general war!

We have received the Jamaica Courant, containing an editorial article, an extract from another British Colonial paper, which we lay before our readers. The case stated from the Bahama Argus is one of consequence, whether we regard the principle which involves, the manner in which it must affect the Southern rights of slave-property, or the value of the subject of the present case.—It is probable that the British government will see the question in a different light from that in which it has been viewed by the Governor of the Bahama Islands. The slaves were insured.—*National Gazette.*

From the Jamaica Courant, Aug. 26.

We transcribe from the columns of the Opposition Journal recently established in Nassau, an article of considerable interest in many points of view. It relates to the manner in which the British Government has disposed of certain slaves of the United States, who had been wrecked when on their passage from one part of the republic to another, and had been brought before the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Bahama Islands. The case, divested of *ad captandum* twattle, is most simple. Let us consider it with reference to the laws of nations: Whenever an act of nature throws the people of one of two friendly countries on the shores of another, the sufferers are entitled to receive all the assistance and hospitality which can be afforded by those on whose coasts they are cast: and, after paying the expenses of the services rendered them, are to be allowed to complete their original voyage; nor does the accident of nature give the one nation any right to legislate over the other. Upon this plain and undoubted principle of international law, the question now at issue ought to have been decided. The circumstance of a part of the wrecked property being slaves, does not alter the principle. Such an evasion comes with very ill grace from Great Britain, which from the 1st of William the 3d, till the middle of the reign of George the 3d, declared the Slave-Trade to be most beneficial, and not to be restrained—nay, forbid her then Colonies, New Hampshire and Virginia, in any way to restrict the traffic.

The question, if settled according to the sentiments attributed to his Excellency General Sir James Carmichael Smith, will probably excite a very hostile feeling between the United States and the British Government, for the former nation considers itself bound to protect the rights of Louisiana equally with those of New York. She says, British despotism forced the slave trade on us, when we were too weak to resist. The first man who effectually raised a voice against the trade was our Jefferson, who, as is acknowleded by Lord Brougham, induced his native state, Virginia, to set the example to mankind of abolishing the commerce in slaves from Africa. Since that time the United States have been gradually freeing themselves from the thraldom of internal slavery—a system which every well judging nation knows to be injurious to all classes. She has succeeded in abolishing it in all the States North of the Potomac, and this she has done without violating the rights of her citizens, but *with the most equitable consideration of the claims of private property.* She proceeded in the natural course—freedom from war duties, perpetuated in time of peace, and the certainty of enjoying the whole profits of one's industry, encouraged free labour, and that was found so much more beneficial in every respect, that the Northern States were glad to get rid of the burthen of that most expensive system, which never worked well for any people but the white Europeans, who stole the black Africans from their native land, and forced them on the new world. A contemplation of the British policy on this subject, is aught but creditable to her name: whilst the United States were her colonies, she forced them to acquire slaves—when they cease to belong to her, she finds out that the property she herself created and sold, is so base, that it justifies a violation of the first principles of that code by which nations are governed. The philanthrophy to the blacks appear, beautiful, till the secret history of it is exposed to mankind.

From the Bahama Argus.

We understand that Col. Morse, of New Orleans, arrived in this town a few days since, and that he is agent for the owners of the one hundred and sixty-five American slaves, brought into this port from the wreck of the brig Comet, on Abaco. We are also informed that a correspondence has been commenced between this gentleman and his Excellency the Governor—the result of which has not, as yet, transpired; but, were we disposed to hazard a conjecture, knowing, as we but too well know, the extent of influence exercised by the saintly hypocrites of England over her ill-fated Colonies, we should not hesitate in saying, that his Excellency will still persist in the illegal and unjust detention of the Slaves in question from their rightful owners.

Hence, it seems, a national question to be settled between the United States and England—*non nostrum tantus componere lites.* Without aspiring to be much learned in the profession, we are inclined to believe it will puzzle all the lawyers in England, and Lord Goderich at their head, to find any law or statute of Great Britain, or any of her Colonies, that will warrant either the condemnation, emancipation, or further detention, of these Slaves, under the circumstances of necessity and distress in which they were brought into this port.

An American vessel, engaged in a legal trade, sailing from one port of the United States to another, is wrecked, the slaves taken off a reef of rocks, and brought into this port by a British vessel, for the purpose of saving their lives, and procuring the means of transporting them to their old port of destination; they are here seized by the Crown Officers, libelled, and tried under the abolition law, and fully acquitted by the judgment of a competent Court; the whole Provincial Assembly of the Island, and every respectable and intelligent man in the community, soliciting his Excellency to restore them to their owners.

Why are they not restored? we again ask.—Show us the *law* of King, Lords and Commons, under which they are detained. We do not want the private instructions of Lord Viscount Goderich, or the opinions of the Abolition Society: these may serve to oppress, and, in the end, ruin our own Colonies, and we cannot recognise in them any legal authority to deprive subjects of another nation, at peace with England, of their lawful property.

We are not disposed to attribute to his Excellency any personal motive or interest in the extraordinary course he has pursued, in relation to the slaves—although we are not ignorant of the fact, that some of them are now in his employment, and one in the capacity of *head cook* at the government house; and that the names of *these*, and the rest, appear in a certain memorial to the government, humbly soliciting the continuance of his Excellency, as Governor of the Bahama Islands. If it be really true, that it has come to this, we would recommend to his Excellency a much more expeditious mode of raising such recruits for such a service. Let him, like his namesake General Smyth, during the last American war, issue a proclamation beginning in this way:—

"Come yellow, come blacky, come ragged and bare;
Come filthy, come lousy, come just as you are."

The Madawaska Territory.—The Governor of Maine, under a resolve of the Legislature of the State, lately appointed Messrs. Deane & Kavanah, Commissioners, to visit the disputed Territory on the river St. John, to inquire into the condition and disposition of the inhabitants, and to give them information of the proceedings and views of the government and of the State in relation to them.—These gentlemen entered on their mission about the middle of the summer, and returned safely near the end of August, having accomplished the objects of their appointment. On their arrival at the Madawaska settlement, notice of it was immediately despatched to the British authorities at Frederickton. They were soon after met by the Warden of the disputed Territory, by direction of the Provincial Government, who inquired of them the objects of their mission. These being frankly explained to him, he protested against their proceedings, and told them that if they persisted it would be his duty to continue with them. They expressed their regret at giving him the trouble, but told him they were bound to carry their instructions into execution. He continued with them two or three days, but offered no impediment to their proceedings.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

"Reports are in town that difficulties have occurred on the Madawaska between the British soldiers and United States citizens. The latter, it is said, undertook on the strength of a deed to take possession of lands which were in the possession of the British citizens, whereupon a quarrel ensued which terminated in the death of seven British soldiers and four United States citizens. We give this report as circulated from sources tolerably authentic; but it is well not to give it too much credence before it is confirmed from the quarter itself."—*Portland Daily Adv.*

Athens, (Geo.) Sept. 30.

At the Gwinnett term of the Superior Court held last week, the Rev. J. J. Trott, Rev. Ezra Butler, and Rev. S. A. Worcester, Missionaries in the Cherokee Nation, were sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for four years each, for refusing to take the oath to obey the laws of Georgia. At the same term seven other white men residing in the Nation, viz: Messrs. Ghan, Delosier, Mayes, Coplin, Eaton, and two persons by the name of Thompson, received each the same sentence for the same offence. The old plea denying the jurisdiction of the Court was the only defence set up.

The Missionaries.—Georgia.—Is it within the reserved rights of a state to refuse any peaceable citizen of the *United States* a residence within *her* geographical or chartered limits, unless he will take an oath prescribed by such state? Is it consistent with that guaranty contained in the constitution, that secures to each citizen of any state, all the *privileges* and immunities of citizens of the several states? Where, then, does Georgia derive the power to imprison the Cherokee Missionaries for not taking such an oath as she prescribed? It is not within her reserved powers to condemn men to incarceration without crime, without conviction, without trial, without even an accusation of crime. Yet all this she is doing with impunity!—*Louisville Focus.*

From the Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, Sept. 26.

This morning's mail brings us the following news from Milledgeville: Nine of the convicts above mentioned, have been pardoned by the Governor, on giving assurances that they would not again violate the laws. Two of the Missionaries, Worcester, and Butler, refusing to give such pledges of future good behavior, were committed to the Penitentiary. Mr. Worcester has applied to the Supreme Court.

Florida Sugar.—We have received a barrel of sugar, a present from a friend in Magnolia, Florida, the produce of that territory. It is of a very good quality. A considerable quantity is now made in Florida. On the St. Marks, the Suwaney and the Appalachicola, plantations of cane have been commenced, and a large amount of sugar will be exported thence in a few years. Ten joints of the cane grow in Florida; in Louisiana they rarely get more than eight.—*Kennebec Journal.*

General Cameron and Mr. M'Cord have proposed to cut the Canal between the Mississippi and Lake Ponchartrain in the short time of four months—on terms that are considered equally advantageous to the contractors and the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company. It is supposed that the cutting of this Canal will effectually drain the swamps in the rear of New Orleans, and thereby materially improve the health of the city—the level to be thrown upon the upper side of the canal will protect the city from future inundation from the effect of any crevasse above.

General Jackson has been seriously ill for some days past, but has recovered so far as to be able to ride out yesterday in a close carriage. His incapacity and total unfitness for the station he holds, is every day becoming more and more manifest to those who see the vast ravages that old age is making upon a frail and broken down constitution.—Should the General be permitted to retire to the Hermitage, by those who direct his movements, at the end of the present term, as he declares it to be his desire to do, he may, with care and close attention to his condition, be enabled yet to linger for a considerable time on this side of the grave; but should he be precipitated into another contest for the Presidency, merely for the benefit of the office holders, and for the ignoble purpose of attempting to secure the succession to Mr. Van Buren, there is no telling how soon his days may be brought to a close. In any event, Jackson's life cannot but be regarded as very precarious, and there are very cogent reasons for the belief that he will decline a re-election, and the fact will be disclosed before the 4th of March next. But, *nous verrons*, as the Richmond Enquirer would say.—*Baltimore Patriot, Oct.* 1.

In the last 26 years, there have been exported from the United States to foreign countries, twenty-five millions, one hundred and forty-five thousand, three hundred and eighty-one barrels of flour, and two millions, nine hundred and sixty-eight thousand, nine hundred and seventy-three bushels of wheat, valued at one hundred and eighty-eight millions, four hundred and sixty-five thousand, seven hundred and ninety-one dollars. The greatest year of exportation of flour was 1817, when it amounted to 1,479,198 barrels, valued at 7,751,376 dollars. The smallest year 1814—193,274 barrels, 734,000 dollars. The average value of the flour about 7 1-5 dollars per barrel. Value in 1817 about 12 dollars per barrel—in 1826 about 4 7-10 dollars.—*Salem Gaz.*

The Secretary of State has given notice to the holders of the 4½ per cent. Stock, of $5,000,000, created in pursuance of an Act of Congress passed on the 26th day of May, 1824, that it will be paid off on the 1st day of January next. Also, that the five per cent. stock created by law on the 15th May, 1820, amounting to $999,900, and 13 cents, will be paid on the 2d day of January next, to the proprietors thereof.

Wreck and Loss of Lives.—By the steam boat Ohio, which touched at Fairport on Saturday last, we learn that the schooner Marshall, of Conneaut, was discovered that day, off Erie, on her beam ends, and her boat bottom up, about two miles from her. She was navigated by five men, and it is presumed every soul perished.—*Painesville Telegraph.*

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1831.

It is *not true*, as the editor of the Mercury asserts, that we found fault with Mr. Craft because he *did not* travel about the country with Messrs. Peterson, Graham, and Baird. Our charge against him was, that although he could not *even hope* to be elected without the aid of *many of the friends of those gentlemen*, yet he has traveled over the whole county in company with Mr. Lecky, one of their most formidable opponents, thus giving the whole of his influence against them. As he expected the support of many of the friends of each of those candidates, honesty and fair dealing required that he should have stood *neutral*, and not become the *active advocate* of *one* and the *enemy* of *all the others.* Suppose Mr. Lecky should be the *highest* on the list, and Graham, Baird, or Peterson, be the *next highest*, and have some fifty or sixty votes less, would not Mr. Craft be justly chargeable with the election of Lecky and the defeat of the others?

A FEW FACTS, *for the consideration of Democrats, Jacksonmen, and Naturalized Citizens.*—It is a fact that Leonard S. Johns, the editor of the Allegheny Democrat, made the following charges against *James S. Craft* in 1829:

¶ We have heard many persons whose veracity and honor *is* unimpeachable, assert that Mr. Craft never was, is not, and *never will be a Democrat.*—*Allegheny Democrat.*

¶ JAMES S. CRAFT, a candidate for the Assembly, exerted himself on the eve of Mr. Shulze's election *to deprive about two hundred Irishmen of their rights of citizenship. He was unwilling a foreigner should have a vote—and even made a speech, noted only for its stupidity,* in support of his opinions, That no IRISHMAN ought to have a vote in the United States!!!—*Ib.*

¶ Mr. Craft, the Clay and Adams candidate for Assembly, is sinking low in public opinion. His versatility in politics—his aristocratic feelings—his denunciation of the Democrats, as an "ignorant faction"—his opposition of the IRISHMAN'S right of voting—his carrying water on both shoulders, and saying to one "I am for Jackson and Wolf," and to another, "I cast off the filthy garb of Democracy," and "I am opposed to the vile Jackson party"—*all conspire to prostrate him with the honest and independent voters of every party.*—*Democrat, Sept.* 10, 1829.

¶ Let no IRISHMAN remain at home, but come forward and exhort his friend and neighbor to defeat the election of James S. Craft, *who in a stupid speech, before the Court of Quarter Sessions in this city, labored to deprive upwards of two hundred* IRISHMEN *of their right to vote.*—*Ib.*

Democrat, Oct. 13, 1829.—¶ To the Polls! to the Polls!!—Will any man who wishes well to the *Republican cause*, remain at home, and permit JAMES S. CRAFT to be elected. We should regard *Mr. Craft's success as pregnant with the triumph of the tory party in this county. It is but a few years ago, he labored to distinguish himself* in the Court House of this city in abusing and slandering the IRISH. *But as Jackson Democrats, it is our bounden duty to have no fellowship with the vile slanderer of General Jackson.*

It is a fact that two years have now elapsed, and James S. Craft has *never denied* the truth of these charges. It is a fact that the editor of the Statesman republished these charges in September, 1831. It is a fact that Mr. Craft has not denied the truth of these charges. It is a fact that the Pittsburgh Gazette also republished these charges, and that Mr. Craft has never denied their truth. It is a fact that the editor of the Allegheny Democrat, *although a friend and supporter of Mr. Craft,* did, on Tuesday last, boldly and deliberately declare that these charges *were true,* and that, if compelled, he *could prove their truth.* Finally, it is true that Mr. Craft still refuses to deny the truth of these charges, and that the editor of the Mercury, the special friend of Mr. Craft, has "backed out" from the further discussion of these charges, leaving Johns in triumphant possession of the field, and *these charges uncontradicted.*

PROSCRIPTION!—The following foul and venomous attack upon the Rev. Mr. M'Ilvaine, an amiable and intelligent Presbyterian clergyman, is from the American Manufacturer of Saturday last. Ordinarily we would not condescend to notice the filthy sheet, which is issued weekly under the auspices of a "*vile and speckled reptile,*" who has an instinctive hatred of every charitable, religious, and benevolent institution. In this case, however, we must depart from our established rule: the Manufacturer is the zealous advocate of James S. Craft and of William Lecky, which circumstance renders it necessary to notice this article.

"MESSRS. EDITORS—Having attended the late election for Inspector, in East Liberty, I was somewhat surprised to observe a complete specimen of a finished coxcomb to all appearance, step in among the politicians, and with more than a little ostentation give in his vote for the Anti-Masonic candidate. From the looks of this person, *I was induced to believe him to be some gambler or horse jockey;* and this opinion was not a little heightened by a pair of glass eyes, evidently used for hanging on his nose only; but how was I surprised on learning his occupation to be that of a Parson, living near to East Liberty.

Now I have reason to believe that this man is endeavoring to spread the firebrands of political intolerance and dissention amongst the people.—*When a preacher of the Gospel descends to such low and degrading means of electioneering, as to go to the polls like a wolf in sheep's clothing, preaching about Sabbath Schools, Missionary Societies, Temperance Societies, &c.,* and to cap the climax of intolerance, do every thing in his power, by fair and foul means, to promote the election of an Anti-Masonic candidate on the election ground, then indeed, such a man is unworthy of his vocation as a follower of Gospel Truth. A SPECTATOR."

So "A Spectator" *pretends* to have thought that this amiable and intelligent clergyman was a "*gambler or horse jockey.*" Now this assertion is *false* on the very face of it. "A Spectator" would never have proscribed "a gambler or horse jockey," nor would the Manufacturer have admitted an attack upon them: it is only the friends of sabbath schools and temperance societies that merit the special denunciations of that paper.

But has it really come to this, that men, respectable, pious men, are thus to be denounced for exercising the right of suffrage in a free country?—Mr. M'Ilvaine might have voted for Jackson, or Calhoun, or Clay, without any censure being cast upon him; but if he dares to vote for an antimasonic candidate, then the *poisonous venom* of the "vile and speckled reptile" will be vomited forth upon him.

We trust that Mr. M'Ilvaine will, by his conduct, show to the world that our clergy are as fearless as they are assiduous in the discharge of their duties. We trust that he will show that he is not to be driven from the independent exercise of the right of suffrage, either by *bullies or blackguards.*

The epithet Miss.—In the 17th century, Miss applied to females was considered a term of reproach. Miss Cross, who is particularly noticed in Hayne's epilogue to Farquhar's *Love and a Bottle*, about 1703 was the first actress announced as Miss.—*Galt's Lives of the Players.*

To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR—By the following extract from the New York Journal of Commerce, it will be seen that the busy spirit of our neighbors is determined to keep up with the improvements of the day. They have tasted the first fruits of the Paradise of the West, and are determined not to be the last at the gathering. It may be well, therefore, for Pennsylvania to stir herself a little. We have lavished millions to gain an entrance to this garden, and now that we are at its gates, we stop to take breath; whilst, in the mean time, in step our neighbors, and divide the spoils among them.

The State of New York took the lead in the grand "march of internal improvement," and she has met with her reward. In saying this, I would not detract an iota from the praise to which, as a State, we may justly lay claim, for our numerous and extended turnpikes. Pennsylvania there set the example. N. York followed with her canals, and wealth has poured into her lap to overflowing. Her deserts blossom, and the wilderness has disappeared. Now that the inventive genius of the times has found that even canals, with all their vast superiority over old-fashioned turnpikes, may be superseded, her citizens stop not to calculate the value of invested capital, but, though it may even be at a momentary sacrifice, press on to obtain the rewards of unshackled enterprise.

To avail ourselves of the advantages of our extended line of canal and rail road, we must complete the communication with the great highway of the west; else, though we may, to be sure, enhance the value of a few acres of land, and give a few of our farmers an easy access to market, yet the greater and more important advantages of securing the carrying trade of the west, are all lost to us. The revenue will be inadequate to our liberal expenditures; and the wealth that an increased commerce would bring us, goes into the pockets of our wide-awake neighbors.

Now, the citizens of Pittsburgh have made a vigorous movement to secure this object. We have appointed a Committee to ascertain whether it is practicable, and at what expense, to construct a rail road from this city—the western termination of our State Canal—to the Ohio Canal; this Committee have engaged engineers, and these have proceeded to the execution of their duties; our citizens have also liberally furnished the requisite means to defray the necessary expenses of this survey. But what has the press in Philadelphia said on this subject? Has it even called public attention to it? There were indeed one or two paragraphic notices of our public meetings, stuck in under the head of "Summary" or "Items," and there the matter with them has rested; whilst the capitalists of our emporium, who are dependent on the revenues of our state improvements for the dividends on their loans, and its merchants, who cannot rely on a continuance of even their present trade (without regarding that increase which is the aim of their wishes,) unless this communication is opened, are yet left in entire ignorance of our project.

Will our fellow citizens at the east, not awake until the rays of the sun begin to fall on them from the west? It may then be too late. MORRIS.

"*Albany and Buffalo Rail Road.*—Among the notices of intended applications to the next legislature of this state, is one for the construction of a rail road communication between the Hudson river and lake Erie: and the Albany Argus states that a combined and powerful effort will be made to ensure its success. The enterprising citizens of Buffalo and Rochester have already expressed their opinions in favor of the project, and resolved that it is expedient to adopt such measures, in concurrence with the citizens of other places, as will lead to its accomplishment. The Buffalo Circular suggests that it will operate as an auxiliary to the Erie canal, instead of becoming a competitor."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Charles Miner, the editor of the Village Record, bears the strongest testimony to the various learning, solid abilities, and the public and private virtue, of Amos Ellmaker, Esq., the Anti-Masonic candidate for the office of Vice President. It is affirmed that a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was twice tendered to him, and that Mr. Monroe offered him the post of Secretary of the Navy. We have heard, from other and impartial sources, the highest opinion of his general merits.—*Nat. Gaz.*

THE KING'S SECRET—By the author of The Lost Heir: in 2 vols.—Just received and for sale by HOGAN & CO., No. 73 Wood street. Oct 11

NEW NOVEL—*The King's Secret!!* By the author of the Lost Heir.—"Give it an understanding, but no tongue."—This day received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 51 Market street. Oct 11

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

DOBBIN & IRWIN:

20 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR;
40 bags Green Havana COFFEE;
20 tons PIG LEAD;
10 bbls. WATER LIME;
53 DRY SPANISH HIDES;
30 packs BUFFALO ROBES;
80 thousand COMMON SEGARS;
20 dozen PAINTED BUCKETS.

Pittsburgh, October 11—tf

FOR SALE!

THE THREE LOTS AND DWELLING HOUSE in Lawrenceville, adjoining the farm of Mr. Ewalt. The house is two story and a frame, built and finished in the best manner, and the whole presents as desirable a situation as any in this neighborhood. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Allegheny-Town.

ARCHIBALD LAMONT.

October 11—w3t

JAMES B. MORGAN offers for sale the *MORGANZA MILLS*, situated in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the Chartiers, two miles below Canonsburgh, and sixteen miles from Pittsburgh, on the Washington and Pittsburgh turnpike, consisting of a Grist Mill, one run of French Burrs of superior quality, and one run of first rate country stones; a Saw Mill and Hemp Mill on Hines & Beans' patent, which will break near a ton per day—will be sold either with or without the Hemp machinery, as the Hemp House is well calculated for any other machinery, such as fulling, carding, spinning, &c., as there are drums in both stories, run by one of the cog wheels of the Grist Mill; large and convenient house, &c., miller's house, stabling, &c.

I will sell with the mills, eight, sixty, or two hundred and thirty-eight acres of Prime Land, as may suit the purchaser. If the Farm is not sold with the Mill, it will be sold separate. It is a first rate Stock Farm, having meadow of the best quality, good Barn and Orchard, one double and three single Cabins. It is in good repair, and a good spring in every field. This property is advantageously situated for any gentleman wishing to educate his children, being but two miles from Jefferson College, which is in a very flourishing situation, having one hundred and sixty-three students, as he could be making money and superintending his children's education at the same time. A large amount of goods might annually be sold, for cash, wool and grain, being in the centre of a wealthy neighborhood. Undisputable titles will be given for said property, clear of any incumbrance.

Morganza Mills, Oct. 11, 1831.—5t

CHEAP BOOKS, PRINTS, and SEGARS, For sale at 16 Exchange Buildings.

S. J. SYLVESTER.

☞Black Caps at $9 per dozen.

Oct. 11.

WEBSTER'S SCHOOL DICTIONARY A Dictionary of the English Language: abridged from the American Dictionary, for the use of Primary Schools and the Counting House. By *Noah Webster, LLD.* Lately published and for sale by HOGAN & CO., No 73 Wood str't.

N. B—Teachers and others supplied at the publisher's prices. Sept 23—4t

THE 21st class Union Canal Lottery will be drawn October 22d. Capitals, $20,000 $10,000. Tickets Five dollars. For prizes apply to the most fortunate of venders,

S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange buildings.

Orders from abroad, enclosing five dollars and upwards, need not be *post paid.*

Sylvester sold the $10,000 dollar prize, whole ticket, in the 19th class Union Canal Lottery.

Oct. 11.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under $5	2
Virginia paper	1	Camden	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Pottsville	2
New York city, gen.	1	Wilksbarre	2
Delaware	½ to 1	Salisbury, Md.	2
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Scioto	3
Natchez	5	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Louisiana	5	Urbana Bk.	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	Michigan	3
		South Carolina	3
		Georgia and N. C.	4
		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
October 11

PERCUSSION GUNS.—The subscribers have just received from Liverpool, (Engl'd) one case superior twisted and plain SINGLE and DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, to which they invite the attention of those wishing to purchase a superior article of this kind.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Oct 4—2mo Corner of Wood and Fifth st's

WANTED,
At N. Holmes' Exchange Office,
NO. 33 MARKET STREET,

OLD Bank of Steubenville and Westmoreland Bank Notes, at 25 per cent. discount. Also, $1000 in Notes of the Bank of Upper Canada, at York, from 3 to 4 per cent. discount.—New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont Bank Notes wanted at the lowest rates of exchange. The highest premium given for English Sovereigns, Doubloons, and French Gold. Holders of any of the above notes or gold will find it their interest to call at No. 33 Market street, before they dispose of them, and ascertain the rates of exchange. Sept 30—2m

CAME, some time ago, to the farm of the subscriber, in Pitt township, a small DARK RED COW, with some white spots, crumpled horns and short tail. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. WM. ARTHURS.

October 11—3t

To Millers and Flour Manufacturers!!

FOR SALE

THE New Allegheny-town STEAM GRIST MILL, built last year, running two pair of four feet French Burrs, a Country and Merchant Bolting Machine of a superior quality. She is situated at the intersection of Robinson and Craig streets, and from her vicinity to the canal is well adapted to carry on a considerable business. Being situated in a lot 110 feet by 80, there is room enough for the erection of all necessary buildings. To those engaged in the above business such a situation seldom occurs; and, from her known good character, she must always command a large share of public patronage. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1832. For further particulars inquire at the premises, where all necessary information will be given.

N. B.—Plenty of MACHINE CUT LATHS, of a superior quality, for sale. Sept 23—tf

A. H. HOGE

HAS lately received a good assortment of Britannia Tea Setts; Astral, Suspending, Reflecting, and Chamber Lamps; Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Ivory handled Knives and Forks; Table Castors; Brass Stair Rods; Brass and Bell Metal Kettles; Percussion Caps; Locks, Latches, Window Frame Pullies, Hinges, and Shutter Fasteners; Cam's Tools; Eastern made Bench and Moulding Planes; Cast Steel Hand, Panel, Ripping and Back Saws; Plated and Tinned Saddlery; &c. &c. which are offered at low prices, at No. 132 Liberty street, opposite Market street.

October 4—2mo.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, containing thirty-five acres, situate on the bank of the Allegheny river, fifteen miles from the city of Pittsburgh, and on the State road leading from Kittanning to the city of Pittsburgh, whereon is erected a small cabin, and about four acres of it cleared, and good stone quarries. Also salt works might be erected with little trouble, as it also abounds with stone coal, and it would be a good situation for a man that intended fishing, as it runs seventy rods on the river, for which an indisputable title will be given. For terms apply to ISAAC PARCELL.

Plum township, Sept. 27—3t*

JOHN I. KAY & CO,
Booksellers & Stationers,
51 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

COUNTRY merchants and others supplied with articles in their line on the most reasonable terms. Oct 4—8t

FOR SALE,

ON accommodating terms, a STEAM COTTON FACTORY, situated in Bardstown, Ky. distant thirty-seven miles from Louisville.—The building is of brick, finished in the best manner; the machinery is of good quality, and in good order, having been in operation but eighteen months. Connected with the Cotton Machinery, are double setts of WOOL CARDS, capable of carding near *Two Hundred pounds per day.* The purchaser will meet with A BARGAIN. An inventory of the whole machinery can be seen on application to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

October 7—1mo.

NOTICE—All persons indebted to the estate of Patrick Gorman, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay, and all persons having claims against the estate, are requested to present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscriber. JOHN CHESS,

October 7, 1831.—4t* St. Clair township.

PUBLIC SALE, IN PITTSBURGH.—*No Puff—no Sham!*—On Wednesday next, the 12th day of October, 1831, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, A. M., and on the premises, I intend to sell or sacrifice, according to the taste of the company, in the city of Pittsburgh, Part of Lot No. 278, on the South side of Third street, and near the corner of Market street; on which lot is erected a three story brick house, No. 54, with other buildings, calculated for a store and family; considered an eligible situation for business, and now occupied by Mr. William Nickle.

This property is subject to a ground rent annually of $26 67 cents. The terms of sale are—one fourth of the purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the remainder in equal instalments, payable in 3, 6, and 9 months. On the last payment, the trustees of John Custis Richards will convey all title vested in them as such.

EDWARD DAY,
October 7, 1831. *Agent for said Trustees*

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes:
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

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WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

WOOL—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10—tf

G. MERRITT, DENTIST,

NO. 50 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, adjoining the offices of Dr. Simpson and Dr. E. Merritt. Sept 30—3mo

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EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER, 1831.

Chambersburgh	1	Canton	2
Virginia	1	Wilksbarre	2
New York city, gen.	1	Pottsville	2
Camden, N J	1	Susquehannah B C	5
N. Y. Country Banks	2	Scioto	3
Massachusetts	2	Urbana	3
Rhode Island	2	Michigan	3 to 5
Connecticut	2	South Carolina	3
Maine	2	North Carolina	4
New Hampshire	2	Georgia	4
New Jersey	1 to 2	Canada	4
Ohio, under $5	2	Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	½
do. $5 and up. gen.	½		
Philadelphia	½		
Baltimore	½	Natchez	5
District of Columbia	½	Orleans Banks	5
Delaware	½ to 1	Alabama	10

GOLD.
Sovereigns $4 68 to 4 70; Guineas $4 88 to 4 90.
Spanish and Patriot Doubloons Wanted.
Wanted at this Office, Greensburgh (Pa.) Paper.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
September 13

CAPS, BOOKS, PRINTS, and SEGARS, For sale at 16 Exchange Buildings.
S. J. SYLVESTER.
☞ Country storekeepers should price the Caps and Books ere they purchase elsewhere. Oct 4

SAM'L STEVENSON,
No. 59, Corner of Fourth and Market Streets,
PITTSBURGH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received and is now opening a new and splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of
London Blue, Black and Citron Cloths;
Sup. Olive, Green and Dark Mixt do.;
" Blue, Black and Oxford Mixt Cassimeres;
" Brown, Blue and Gray Satinets;
Dark Valencia and Toilinet Vestings;
Rose, Whitney, Mackinaw and Point Blankets;
Scarlet, Yellow, Green and White Flannels;
Black and Colored Ratinets and Bombazets;
Sup. Black English and French Bombazines;
" French and Engl. Bl'k and col'd Merinos;
Merino and Cashmere Shawls;
Valencia and Prussian do;
Worsted, Merino and Lamb's Wool Hosiery;
Sup. French Chintz and Fall Ginghams;
Camlet and Tartan Plaids;
Sup. Gauze and Fancy Set Ribbons;
" Bl'k Lustring and Gro. de Naples Silk;
" Gros de Berlin, Gros de Zan, and Gros de Ta. Silk, plain and figured;
Col'd Mantua and Florence Silk;
Fancy Gauze Handk'fs and Scarfs;
" Tibet do;
Black and Col'd Mode and Satins, &c

☞ Also, a general assortment of Trimmings for Steam Boats, such as Morocco, Fringes, Counterpanes, &c. &c. Oct 4—7t

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Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*, $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

CALDWELL & ERNEST,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
THOS. L. CALDWELL,
Sept 13—2mo FREDERIC B. ERNEST.

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with
Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures*;
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

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THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of
M'CLURG & PRATT.
They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.
December 7, 1830—1y

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness. Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK.
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
September 20

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,
Aug 30 65 Wood street, Pittsburgh

ARTIFICIAL FIREWORKS,
At the Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE public are respectfully informed that a splendid exhibition of ARTIFICIAL FIRE WOKKS, *on principles entirely new*, have been prepared at great labor and expense, and will be exhibited *every evening, at half past eight o'clock*, in the Lecture Room of Lambdin's Pennsylvania Museum, S. W. corner of Market and Fourth st's. This exhibition being produced entirely by illumination, is devoid of the smell, smoke, or other unpleasant and dangerous effects of those of the usual kind. It is believed that the citizens of this city have never had an opportunity of witnessing so splendid an exhibition. Admittance 25 cents.
September 2—tf

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN.
ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of
LITTLE & HAYS,
and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

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50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers. W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

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TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

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TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. J. SUMNER, having discovered an infallible cure for different species of *HERNIA or RUPTURE*, by an external application of ointment, without inconvenience to the patient: which ointment, prepared only by himself, he now offers for sale to all who are afflicted with the above complaint, being confident of success from the many proofs he has had of its efficacy—likewise, he considers it a duty to give to the public a fair statement of his own case.

For fifteen years he was sorely afflicted with two Ruptures, the pains of which were so severe, that he was compelled to relinquish all active business, wearing a Truss, and keeping himself a long period mostly confined, and had nearly gave up all hope of ever enjoying a comfortable state of health.—In this dilemma he was forcibly struck with the old adage, that there never was an evil without a remedy, and forthwith commenced a series of experiments upon himself, which through Divine Providence resulted in a complete and radical cure. JOHN SUMNER,
No. 139 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

This may certify, That my Son, aged thirteen years, was afflicted with a Rupture for three years, and was under the necessity of wearing the Truss constantly, but without any other effect than a temporary relief, and was effectually cured by Dr. J. Sumner in about three weeks time.

JOHN C. DOUGLAS,
No. 131 South Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

This may Certify, That I have been afflicted with a Rupture for between four and five years, and have been effectually cured by Doctor J. Sumner, in about five weeks time.

JOHN VASEY,
Corner of York Road and Coates street, Philada.

I Certify, That I was afflicted with a Rupture for four years, and was effectually cured by the application of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT, in the term of four weeks. E. WILSON.

I Certify, That my Son David, was effectually cured of a Rupture in three weeks time, of twelve years standing, by making use of Dr. Sumner's OINTMENT. D. COX.

The above Certificates are deemed sufficient, and many others might be obtained, and many references can be given.

☞ FINDLAY & MADEIRA are Agents for the above Medicine, corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.
March 29, 1831.—w1mo&mtf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1830—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead: and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,
AND
STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,
Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.
June 28—1y

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

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SYLVESTER'S
Lottery & Exchange Office
NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid*. August 2,—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

BOARDING HOUSE!

EIGHT OR TEN genteel Young Men can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, by applying at No. 110 Market st'r't.
Aug 30—3m GILBERT M'KOWN.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Sept. 9 No. 108 Second street

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 212 Liberty street, to cure *STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.
May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.
JAMES BRIMNER.
May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.
June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.
Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing general election; and I shall esteem it an honor, for which I will ever be grateful, if the result shall prove that I have been considered worthy of your favor and support. WM. GRAHAM, JR.
Pittsburgh, May 24—te

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission
WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,
PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN
HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY
RESPECTFULLY announce that they have received an additional supply of HARDWARE, for Fall sales, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, to merchants, mechanics, and others, wholesale and retail. Aug 30

NOTICE,
To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY.
March 11—tf Fourth street.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia
TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock *the second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market st'r't.

Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of
FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,
Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise.
Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Agt,
Sept. 25—tf *No 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.
Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.
Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,
Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.
Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.